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Extract from the Memoirs of the Abbe de Commerel, on the culture, use and advantages of the

DISETTE *or* SCARCITY ROOT.

THE Diſette or Scarcity root, is but lately introduced into France. In Germany, where they are much in uſe of it, they give it the name of Dick Ruben, Great Kape, and in ſome places Dick Wurſel, the Great Root and Mangel Wurſel, Scarcity Root; becauſe it thrives and furniſhes an excellent food for man and beaſt, when other nutriment is ſcarce and dear. This root cannot be claſſed either with turnip or carrot; and though both in appearance and by its ſeed, it reſembles the beet, yet it greatly excels that root, and ſeems to form a ſpecies of itſelf. Its culture is ſo eaſy, its uſes ſo many, and it ſupplies ſo well the places of other forage, that it deſerves particular attention, and claims the preference of all other roots uſed for the food of cattle. It ſucceeds in all ſorts of ground, but beſt in moiſt light land.

This precious root is not affected by the viciſſitudes of the ſeaſon, nor has any deſtructive enemy. The vine fretter which ravages every other plant does not touch it. It is not ſubject to mildew, nor does the greateſt drought ſtop its vegetation. It does not impoveriſh the ſoil where it grows, but rather improves and renders it fit for wheat, or any other grain one chuſes to ſow in it before winter.

In order to promote the culture of this precious root, and enſure ſucceſs, I will point out the time and manner of ſowing the ſeed; of tranſplanting and cultivating the plants; and of gathering the leaves which are produced in conſtant, ſucceſſive, and great abundance, and are an excellent food for cattle. I will then give directions for gathering, curing and preſerving the roots, and point out the time for re planting them, in order to procure ſeed. I will alſo point out the manner of preparing the roots, for feeding and fattening large cattle and raiſing calves; and then ſay ſomething of the general advantages to be derived from it.

I.

The time and manner of ſowing the ſeed of the SCARCITY ROOT.

The ſeed may be ſown at any time when the ſeaſon will permit the ground to be prepared, from the laſt of February to the middle of April. It may be ſown either broad-caſt, or in rows five inches apart; and ſhould be covered at leaſt an inch deep with good earth. It ſhould be ſown thin, becauſe it is large, and becauſe thereby it is eaſier weeded; and becauſe by that means the plants become thrifty and vigorous. The ſeed is commonly ſown in a garden or in a piece of good land, well prepared for the purpoſe.

II.

The preparation of the ground for tranſplanting the roots.

As ſoon as the ſeed is ſown it becomes neceſſary to prepare a piece of ground, where the roots may be tranſplanted.—It is with theſe roots as with all other plants.—The more the ground is dunged out, and the better it is prepared, the finer and larger will the roots grow, and the increaſe of the leaves will be more abundant. In the indifferent ſoil the roots will not weigh more than four or five pounds, and the leaves cannot be gathered more than four or five times. But in good ſoil they will weigh nine or ten pounds, and the leaves may be gathered eight of nine times. In light ſandy rich ſoil, they grow very large; and ſome of them will weigh from fourteen to ſixteen pounds.*

* *Note.* Although the time of ſowing the ſeed is from the latter end of February to the middle of April yet it may be well to ſow ſome ſeed every month even to June; ſo as to have always plants fit to be tranſplanted in any vacant place, either in the garden or in the fields. In 1784, the flies, ſays the Abbe, having four times ſucceſſively deſtroyed the turnips I had ſown, I ſubſtituted in their place the Scarcity roots. This was in the month of Auguſt. Nevertheleſs, I gathered the leaves three times, and the roots weighed from three to four pounds. On hemp and flax ground, after the hemp and flax is pulled, Scarcity root may be planted, and they ſucceed very well. And the ſecond crop though of a different nature, will be worth as much as the firſt.

III.

The time and manner of tranſplanting the SCARCITY ROOT.

About the beginning of May, the ground being well turned up, either with the ſpade or with deep ploughing, and being well dreſſed and levelled, either with the reke or a harrow, it will then be time to examine the nurſery. If the roots be from five to ſix inches long, and about the thickneſs of a gooſe quill, they ſhould be pulled up. None of the fibres ſhould be trimmed off, but the top of the leaves may be cut, as is commonly done with endive. Then, with a dibble, holes are made in the ground, from four and a half, to five inches deep. The holes ſhould be in ſtraight lines, croſſing each other at right angles, in the form of checkers, at eighteen inches diſtant, one from the other. In each of theſe holes, a root is planted, ſo as to leave about half an inch of the root above ground. This is a very eaſy, but a very eſſential precaution, without which the root will not thrive, in twenty-four hours the plants take root. Any perſon with a little practice, may readily plant from 1800, to 2000 in a day.

IV.

The firſt gathering of the leaves, and culture of the Roots

About the end of June, or beginning of July, when the outer leaves are about a foot long they are firſt gathered, by breaking them off all round, cloſe to the root; for this purpoſe the thumb is puſhed down on the inſide, to the root of the leaf. Care muſt be taken not to leave any ſtumps of the leaves, nor ſhould any leaves be gathered, but ſuch as are bent towards the earth, the leaves being always preſerved with great care. Freſh leaves will immediately ſprout and grow more vigorouſly. As ſoon as this crop of leaves are gathered, the ground ſhould be hoed, and the ſurface of the ground newly ſtired, drawn up from the roots, ſo that every root may be one inch and a half, or two inches out of the ground; ſo that they will appear as if planted in a baſin, of eighteen inches diameter. In light grounds it will be ſufficient to cut down the weeds, and draw up the earth from the roots. After this operation, which is eſſentially neceſſary, nothing more is requiſite but to gather in the leaves and the roots This is the time, when the roots begin to extend and grow, in an aſtoniſhing manner.

V.

The Produce of the Leaves.

In good land the leaves may be gathered every twelve or fifteen days. The Abbe ſays, that he has more than once, found, that in twenty-four hours, the leaves grew from twenty to thirty lines, that is, from two to two and a half inches long, and eighteen lines, or one inch and a half broad; ſo that at the ſecond gathering, they were from twenty eight to thirty inches long, and from twenty to twenty-two inches broad. This he obſerves will appear incredible, until experience demonſtrates the truth of it.

VI.

Their uſe for Cattle

Oxen, cows and ſheep eat them greedily, thrive exceedingly and ſoon fatten on them. They are given to them whole, as they come from the field. Dunghill fowls eat them, when cut into ſmall pieces, and mixed with bran. Even horſes can ſoon be brought to eat them, and may be kept upon them the whole ſummer. But then it will be neceſſary to chop them in pieces with the inſtrument hereafter mentioned, for chopping the roots, and to mix them with chaff or cut ſtraw. Hogs eat them alſo greedily.

It is to be obſerved that milch cows which one would wiſh to keep ſo, may without inconvenience, be fed entirely with theſe leaves, from eight to fifteen days ſucceſſively. During the firſt days the quantity of milk is increaſed and the cream is excellent: But if they be kept entirely upon this forage, they ſoon fatten aſtoniſhingly, and their milk gradually decreaſes. In order therefore to keep the cows to their milk, it will be neceſſary to mix graſs with the leaves in the proportion of one of graſs to two or three of leaves. Or they may be fed with graſs once a day, or every three days feed one whole day on graſs. By this means, the cows will be kept in fine order, and their milk will be excellent. When there is an appearance of rain or bad weather, a ſufficient quantity of leaves ſhould be gathered to laſt two or three days; but the heaps ſhould be frequently turned to prevent their heating. In planting a quantity of roots proportioned to the number of cattle to be fed or fattened, one is ſure of being ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of leaves be the weather what it may, even though there ſhould be a ſevere and long drought. The Abbe obſerves, that he attempted to dry the leaves and ſo uſe them as dry fodder, but did not find it anſwer.

VII.

The uſe of the leaves for men.

The leaves furniſh a wholeſome and an agreeable nutriment for men; they are eaten like beets, but they have not the earthy taſte of the beet, but rather that of the artichoke. They may be dreſſed different ways. When dreſſed like ſpinage, many give them the preference. The roots may be boiled and eaten in the winter. The leaves produced by the roots in a cellar, furniſh alſo a delicate ſalad in the winter.

VIII.

The gathering of the Root.

The firſt coming of hard froſt determines the moment for gathering in the roots. Fine weather ſhould be improved for this precious harveſt even at the riſk of beginning ſome days ſooner than might otherwiſe be neceſſary. It is of importance to the preſervation of the root, that it be ſtored without moiſture. The day being fixed on, the roots ſhould be pulled in the morning and left on the ground, that the ſun and air may dry them. Children follow the pullers and cut off the leaves cloſe to the root. This may be done while they are in the ground, the evening or ſome days before the pulling. In the evening the roots are gathered into heaps. If they are well aired, they are then put under cover in a cellar or other dry place out of the reach of froſt. If there be no danger of rain, they may be left on the ground all night and carried next day to the magazine or place of depoſit. When the weather will admit of their being left in the air two or three days, it is of great advantage in preſerving them. They ſhould be handled gently in loading and unloading them; for as they have a very thin ſkin, they are eaſily bruiſed, and then they do not keep ſo well.

IX.

The choice of Roots to be reſerved for ſeed.

The time of gathering is the time for ſelecting roots proper for ſeed. The only roots proper for this, are thoſe of a middling ſize, even, ſmooth, the outſide of a roſe colour, and inſide white or marbled with red and white. Thoſe are the marks to deſignate thoſe which ought to be ſet apart for this purpoſe. Thoſe which are all white or all red, are either degenerated or real beets, the ſeed of which have got mixed with that of the Scarcity. The roots deſigned for ſeed, muſt be kept by themſelves in a dry place entirely out of the reach of moiſture or froſt.

X.

The time and manner of replanting the roots to bear ſeed.

In the beginning of April, the roots deſigned for ſeed ſhould be planted deep in the ground, at the diſtance of three feet one from the other. As their tops ſhoot up to the height of five or ſix feet, it is neceſſary to give them ſupporters. There ſhould be poles ſtuck in the ground a foot and a half deep, and ſtanding about ſeven above ground. They ſhould be interlaced with rods or boughs to form a kind of eſpalier and to this eſpalier the tops ſhould be faſtened as they grow, that the wind may not break them.

XI.

The gathering of the ſeed and manner of preſerving it.

The ſeed commonly ripens about the end of October. It ſhould be gathered immediately at the coming of the firſt white froſt. The tops are then to be cut off, and if the weather will permit, may be hung up to dry, againſt a wall or fence. If the weather is bad, they ſhould be tied in handfuls, and hung up under cover, in an airy place, until they be quite dry. The ſeed is then beat off, and put into bags, and ſo kept like other garden ſeed. Every root will produce from ten to twelve ounces of ſeed

XII.

The way to prevent the roots from degenerating.

The ſeed of the Scarcity Root degenerates like all other ſeeds, unleſs care is taken, to change the ground every year, or at leaſt every two years; that is to ſay, by ſowing on ſtrong land, what was raiſed on light ſandy-land, and on a light ſoil, on what was raiſed on heavy ſtrong ground. So that farmers, who occupy different ſorts of ſoil, may mutually oblige each other by exchanging their ſeed. The ſeed will keep good for three or four years.

XIII.

How to preſerve the roots, from November to the end of June.

If the crop be large, and it cannot all be houſed, then ſome days before gathering, trenches ſhould be made in the ſame field, or in ſome other place, not liable to be covered with water in the winter. After leaving the trenches open eight or ten days, to dry, cover the bottom and ſides with ſtraw, and upon that lay the roots, handling them gently, and taking care that they be cleared of all earth. Then cover them with ſtraw, and upon that lay the earth, taken out of the trench, three feet thick, beating down the earth, and forming it into a heap, higheſt in the middle, that the water may eaſily run off.

XIV.

The dimenſions of the trenches.

The dimenſions of the trenches ſhould be proportioned to the elevation or declivity of the ground. They may be from two to four feet deep. Their length will depend on the quantity of roots to be buried. Their width is commonly 3½ feet. As theſe roots will keep without ſpoiling to the end of June, it will be well to make a number of trenches, viz. one for the conſumption of every month, beginning with March, the time when the winter proviſion kept in the cellar is commonly out. The reaſon for making the ſeveral trenches is becauſe the roots being expoſed to the air after they have been for a long time kept from it, are apt to ſpoil. This inconvenience may be prevented by multiplying the number of trenches.

[*For the remainder ſee laſt Page.*]

Gleanings from late London Papers.

TO convey an idea of the dreadful abuſes formerly practiſed in France, by means of the Letters de Cachet, it will be ſufficient to relate the fact given us from undoubted authority. In the reign of the late King, when the Duke d'Aguillon was Prime Miniſter, one of his Secretaries, who was a man of gallantry, had an intrigue with the wife of a reſpectable tradeſman in Paris. The Duke having ordered his Secretary to fill up a number of Letters de Cachet, and carry them to the King for ſignature, it occurred to this votary of pleaſure, that the inſertion of the name of the huſband, who ſtood in his way, might give him poſſeſſion of the object of his wiſhes; and as the King uſualy affixed his name to a number of papers without examination, the fraud paſſed unobſerved; it happened, however, that the execution of this buſineſs was put into the hands of an officer of juſtice intimately acquainted with the huſband, and ſuſpecting the plot, he gave the man ſecretly a hint to retire for ſome days into the country. Under the pretext of buſineſs, he told his wife that he muſt be abſent for ſome time, which ſhe inſtantly communicated to her gallant.

The Secretary, not ſuſpecting that the Letters de Cachet would be executed when the man was from home, readily obeyed the ſummons. However, in the dead of night arrives the Miniſter of Juſtice, with his terrifying attendants. Upon theſe occaſions all doors fly open. In vain the adulterer declares, that he is not the perſon mentioned in the warrant—that he is not the maſter of the houſe. No proteſtations avail—"Where I find a man in the chamber of the miſtreſs of the family, that man I muſt conſider as the maſter of the houſe," ſays the officer; and immediately orders him to be bound, put into a coach, and lodges him into the Baſtile. Great enquiries were made after the Secretary, but no traces could lead to a diſcovery of his deſtiny. It was ſuppoſed, that he was among the numbers who are murdered, and thrown into the Seine. However, after ſome years, the fact was diſcloſed, and repreſented to the King, who from that day determined, never more to ſign a Letter de Cachet, without previous examination; as to the culprit, he was ordered to paſs the remainder of his life in the cell he had prepared for another, and he is now, probably languiſhing his miſerable exiſtence a prey to deſpondency and deſpair.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A FEW days ago, as ſome labourers were digging in an old ditch, over-run with thorns and briers, cloſe to a well, in the village of Derwen, in the county of Denbigh; they found an earthen pot, containing ſeveral hundreds of ſmall ſilver coins in good preſervation, to the value of 8l which have the following inſcription:——On one ſide, *Edwardus Rex Agglica, Dominus Hiberniæ*——Upon the other ſide, *Civitas London.*

Intelligence from Paris.

Their Royal Highneſſes the King's Aunts, have given a ſtriking inſtance of their patriotiſm:—In the preſent embarraſſed ſtate of the finances of their country, they thought it was incumbent upon them to ſpare the national money as they could, for the whole of their eſtabliſhment they of courſe hold from the bounty of the nation. They therefore reſolved to ſuſpend the buildings and improvements they were carrying on at different places, but particularly at Bellevue, their favorite reſidence, where they were making a large canal. The ſavings which they will be able to make by ſtopping theſe works, will amount to 10,000l. ſterling a year, which they have notified to Mr. Necker, they intended to pay into the Royal Treaſury, as long as the national revenue ſhall not be equal to the national expenditures.

The Britons, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo well lately by their unanimity for the ſupport of the good cauſe, are going now to quarrel one with another. The Nobility will not admit the bergeſſes to make part of the Tiers Etat in the aſſembly of their ſtate. In conſequence of which, the Comte of Nantz has ſent twelve Bourgeois to Verſailles, to petition the King to be admitted in the aſſembly of their ſtates, and to have a deliberated vote, in order to ſupport their rights. The Nobility oppoſe them, and pretend that ſince time immemorial they have not been admitted. The Tiers Etat look upon that as an injuſtice, and will not ſuffer it any longer. Each party is ſo enraged againſt the other, that every day they are very near coming to blows. The city of Nantz has petitioned government to ſend troops for their protection.

A letter from Paris furniſhes us with the following remarkable anecdote:—About a hundred years ago, a young man, aged eighteen, was condemned to the galleys for a hundred years and a day. The man has ſuffered in full the ſentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons, in France, where claiming an eſtate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who had thought the purchaſe very fair and ſafe, agreed, by the advice of a lawyer, to ſettle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor 450l. ſterling. This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman of 50, and is ſoon to be married.

Laſt week Henry Cunningham, gardener to James Haig, Eſq; of Bemerſyde (Scotland) took up a potatoe plant in the garden there, at the root of which were 443 potatoes; 45 of them, we are informed, were as large as twopenny loaves, 18 as large as penny loaves, and almoſt all the others good fizeable potatoes. What will Dr. Letſom and his Magnel Wurzell ſay to this?

NASSAU, (N. P.) January 24.

A GRENADA paper of November 23, ſays, "There is a report by a veſſel from Martinique this morning, that an exchange of Tobago for the Spaniſh iſland of Sarcana, contiguous to St. Domingo, has actually taken place between France and Spain."

The Trinidada Gazette of Nov. 6, contains the declaration of Don Maria Chacon, Governor of that iſland, by which it is ordered, that "all run-away ſlaves, who ſhall come there from foreign iſlands, ſhall be immediately ſecured with all poſſible care for the ſpace of forty days, to wait the claim of their owners; at the end of which time, no claimant appearing, the ſlaves ſhall be put to public ſale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder, depoſiting their product, to be delivered to their lawful owners, charges deducted. And in caſe the owners do not preſent themſelves before the expiration of one year, after the proper declaration, it will be applied to the uſe of his Majeſty."—We would be glad to learn, that a regulation ſimilar to this, was adopted in Cuba

BOSTON, March 9.

THE following was handed to us by a correſpondent, for its authenticity, however, we do not vouch: A ſhort time ſince a man belonging to Beverly, who had been killing a hog, ſtepped into his houſe, and laid a large knife he had been uſing, upon the table, within reach of a ſmall child; he then left the room; his wife, who was preſent at the time he laid down his knife, having occaſion for ſome water, went to fetch it, and left the child aſore-mentioned in the room, together with a ſmaller one, who lay in the cradle; as ſoon as the woman (who was mother to both the children) had left the room, the eldeſt child ran to the table, and getting hold of the knife, he went to the cradle and cut the infant's throat who lay in it, from ear to ear: As ſoon as he had done this, he ran out to the well, calling his mama, ſaying, "baba's bloody mama;" this ſo frightened the woman that ſhe inſtantly let go the handle of the windlaſs, without conſidering what ſhe was about, and ran into the houſe, where ſhe found the infant in the ſituation juſt mentioned; ſhe then went to look for the other child, and found him lying breathleſs by the ſide of the well. This laſt misfortune was occaſioned by the child's being within reach of the windlaſs handle, at the time the woman let go, by which it received a blow on the head, which in an inſtant put a period to his exiſtence. Theſe are the circumſtances which our correſpondent relates; whether they are, in part, or altogether true, we ſhall probably be enabled ſoon to inform our readers

We are told, that in the town of Reading, there were fulled in one mill, the late ſeaſon, upwards of THREE THOUSAND yards of BROADCLOTH.

PROVIDENCE, (New-England) March 5.

YESTERDAY, ſays a correſpondent, will form an important era in the annals of this country.—Yeſterday ſevered the States of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina from the American Union, and from each other,—they now ſtand in a ſtate of *Independence* ſimilar to that of Vermont—in a ſtate of Independence comparable to that of Great Britain and France—From yeſterday all Sea Captains belonging to this State will ſail under the *ſole protection* of the State of Rhode Iſland—having no claim to the flag of the United States:—For the eleven confederated States are, in fact, *the United States*

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) Febuary 23.

We have the following ANECDOTE of an old gentleman, belonging to the ſtate of Vermont, from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in the city of New-York.

THIS aged gentleman from Vermont, being on his way to New-York, on buſineſs, put up at a tavern near Kings Bridge; having rode the whole day in a ſtorm, he deſired his landlord to give him a room, fire, and provide him ſome refreſhment, which was accordingly done; there ſoon after came in ſixteen young gentlemen from New-York, and demanded of the landlord the beſt room in the houſe; to which, he replied it was engaged to a gentleman from Vermont, and he was unwilling to diſoblige him—they then requeſted leave to ſpeak with him, and propoſed to hire him to quit the room; leave was given, and propoſals made, and rejected; but the old man had the complaiſance to offer to let them ſpend the evening with him—to which they replied they would raiſe the devil; well ſays the good man, I will lay him for you—upon which the treaty cloſed. The young debauchees immediately ordered ſixteen bottles of wine, drank them, and broke the bottles againſt the chimney back;—the old gentleman (who partook with them) called in his bottle and broke it likewiſe:——The young fellows ſtill determined to oblige the old man to quit his poſt and leave them maſters of the ground, agreed that ſome one of the company ſhould make propoſals, and execute them himſelf firſt, and that if any perſon in the room refuſed to follow he ſhould pay five pounds; to which all agreed:—The firſt was, to burn all their hats; the ſecond, their coats; the third, their waiſtcoats; and fourth, their boots; which was accordingly executed by them, and the old man followed ſuit:——after which he ſays, gentleman now it is my turn to make propoſals—to which I demand your compliance under the ſame penalty as before; to which they readily conſented:——The landlord was called, and a ſurgeon ordered with his inſtruments—when the old man propoſed that every one of the company ſhould have all the teeth in their heads extracted, ſet himſelf down accordingly, and ordered the ſurgeon to proceed; but to their aſtoniſhment, the old man had but one ſtump left to gratify their curioſity, which was however, ſacrificed to execute the propoſals; the young gentlemen ſoon diſcovered that they were out generalled; and rather than part with their teeth, ſettled a truce with the old hero, paid him five pounds each; paid the landlord his bill for the wine, &c. and had only the conſolation to go home naked, and tell their friends, as the paddy told General Waſhington when he had made priſoners of five dragoons, that one old veteran rake from Vermont, had ſurrounded them.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. Jerſey) March 10.

ON Friday laſt the ice in the river Raritan began to give way, and on Saturday laſt was clear of the river. There being a conſiderable freſh in the river, and from the quantity of ice, much danger was apprehended—but the loſs ſuſtained by individuals was inconſiderable; we have however to regret the loſs of two pillars of the bridge at Raritan Landing, which are entirely ſwept away, and a conſiderable part of the wood work has gone down with the torrent, which muſt for a conſiderable time prevent any croſſing at that place, the people of which have reaſon to rejoice at the removal of the ice, have for ſeveral days previous thereto been in a very diſagreeable ſituation from the great height of the waters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

BY a letter of the 18th inſtant from New-York we learn, that the legiſlature of that ſtate had adjourned, without appointing ſenators to the New Congreſs, of which body a number ſufficient to proceed to buſineſs had not arrived.—The letter writer adds, that the people of New-York had notwithſtanding, ſtrong hopes of retaining that honourable aſſembly in their capital.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 8.

"Neither branch of Congreſs have yet made a Houſe: They ſtood yeſterday morning as they did for two days before, the Senate at eight, and the Repreſentatives at eighteen members"

BALTIMORE, March 20.

IT appears by the minutes of the General Aſſemly of Pennſylvania, that on the 13th inſtant, the bill entitled, "An act to repeal all the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, requiring any oath or affirmation of allegiance from the inhabitants thereof," was enacted into a law, and, by direction of the Houſe, ſigned by the Speaker,

The ſame day the following letter from his Excellency the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, addreſſed to the Speaker of the General Aſſembly, was read, as follows, viz.

"In Council, 13th March, 1789.

"SIR,

"I have the honour of incloſing you an eſtimate of the expence of an eſcort of militia which Council wiſh may be provided for his Excellency the Preſident of the United States through this State. They hope the Honourable the General Aſſembly will concur with them in opinion, that the eſcort propoſed will be highly proper, and that it will be neceſſary to appropriate by law, the Sum of One Hundred and Ninety nine Pounds Seven Shillings and Six Pence Specie for that purpoſe.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, with great Reſpect,
Your moſt obedient,
and very humble Servant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN."

"Hon RICHARD PETERS Eſq;
Speaker of the General Aſſembly."

RICHMOND, April 2.

Extract of a letter, dated green County, (N. C.) January 19, 1789.

"THE policy of our country is a difficult and variable ſcience, and grows daily more ſo, which diſcourage many from adminiſtering counſel.—My hopes turn on the hinges of the treaty in May next.

"Laſt week a council of ſafety ſat at French Broad. They diſclaimed any preſent deſign of organizing a new government. Reſolved to put their volunteer corps under the direction of General Sevier. That they would aim at peace and court the protection of the United States; appointing Mr. Nelſon and Col. Outlleau to wait on Congreſs with their requeſt—That they will petition the legiſlature of North Carolina for a diviſion of the ſtate at the Apalachian Mountain: And have appointed Joſeph Hardin, ſen. to viſit Cumberland and requeſt the concurrence of the inhabitants

"Another meeting is appointed at Greenſville in February ſo as to be more convenient to the Counties of Waſhington and Sullivan, whole attendance by their Repreſentatives are requeſted."

Extract of a letter from Danville, March 9, 1789.

"You are doubtleſs informed of a treaty having taken place between the Commiſſioners from Congreſs and ſeveral Northern tribes of Indians. Notwithſtanding we have experienced no good effects from it; they have made ſeveral incurſions on our frontiers ſince the treaty, and ſtole a number of horſes; a few days paſt a party was followed by Col. Johnſon, and after a purſuit of above forty miles, overtook them, and killed one of the Indians, wounded ſeveral, and regained near thirty horſes; by the dreſs, &c, they appeared to be ſome of thoſe who were in friendſhip with the late ſettlers on the northweſt ſide of the Ohio.

"The Indians have committed ſeveral murders at the ſettlement of Cumberland lately, and the inhabitants there ſeem fearful of the hoſtile intention of the ſouthern nations."

JOHN BROWN, Eſq; is elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs for the Diſtrict of Kentucky.

WARRANTS payable to Sheriffs for part of the Revenue Taxes due for the year 1788.

"ANY warrants heretofore iſſued, or which ſhall hereafter iſſue for the ſalaries of the Officers of "Civil Government; for the intereſt on the certificates "granted to the Officers and Soldiers, Land and Na"val, on Continental and State eſtabliſhment for their "arrears of pay and depreciation; for Penſions; for "the Contingent expences of Government; for the "intereſt of the State Loan Office debt, and of the Pa"per money of this State funded; to venire-men and "witneſſes in criminal proſecutions; to apprehenders "of horſe-ſtealers; for ſlaves executed; for the ſhares "in the Potowmack and James river companies; for "the poſt at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hoſpi"tal; ſhall be recievable as ſpecie in diſcharge of any "of the taxes, which became due on the 1ſt day of "November 1788; and the ſeveral Sheriffs and Col"lectors, upon the payment thereof into the treaſury, "ſhall have credit for the ſame accordingly. Provided "that nothing herein contained, ſhall be conſtrued to "affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by the "Clerks of the ſeveral Courts."

Extract from the act entitled "An act to amend the ſeveral laws for appropriating the public Revenue.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury Office,
April 1, 1789.

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BRED

HORSE MEDLEY,

WILL be let to mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bolling-Green, at three and a half guineas to be paid at the end of the ſeaſon; excellent paſturage under good fencing Mr. Hoome's greateſt attention and care may be relied upon, but not liable for accidents or eſcapes; and thoſe who chooſe additional forage for their mares, will be furniſhed on moderate terms.

MEDLEY was got by Gimcrack out of Arminda, own ſiſter to Papillion, ſhe was got by Snap out of Miſs Cleveland, and is own ſiſter to Faggergell His ſire Gimcrack was got by Cripple, a ſon of Lord Godolphin's Arabian, his dam by Greſwood Partner, a ſon of old Partner got by Fig a ſon of the Beverly Turk; old Partner's dam was got by the Curwin Bay Bard, his grandam by old Spott, his great grandam by the cheſnut white leg'd Luther Barb out of the old Vintner mare —He was bred by Lord Groſvenor, run by Sir John Ladd, and was ſecond but to one horſe in Great-Britain or Ireland, in the number of races he won in 1781; and whilſt on the turf beat nine plate horſes —His ſtock are known to be the moſt elegant in the ſtate. The ſeaſon commences the 15th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

N B Country produce will be received at the market price either by Malcolm Hart or John Hoomes.

Louiſa, February 2d, 1789.

To be Rented,

For one year, or a term of years,

THE

STONE HOUSE, &c.

In this city, lately occupied by SAMUEL EGE. For further particulars Enquire of JACOB EGE, who is living near the premiſes, and will ſhew it to any perſon inclinable to rent

Richmond, March 31, 1789.

To be hired until Chriſtmas next.

TWO NEGROES, *viz.*

A MAN AND A WOMAN.

The man has been accuſtomed to attend a bake-houſe and carry bread round the city.—The woman can waſh, iron, and is a tolerable cook. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, April 2, 1789.

The Beautiful and very

HIGH BLOODED IMPORTED

HORSE NESTOR,

STANDS at Brandon, Prince George, County, and may cover for THIRTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon. with the additional ſum of half a crown to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away and the ſeaſon to end with the month of Auguſt.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

March 14, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a ſingle hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, neceſſary to make the cotton into cloth of almoſt any fineneſs. Theſe machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are ſubſcribed; but a larger ſum (probably 600l.) will be neceſſary for the execution of the ſcheme, upon a ſcale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any perſon inclined to ſubſcribe, may be received on application to Col *James Southall.* No ſubſcriber ſhall be admitted for any ſum leſs than twenty-five pounds, and every ſuch ſum ſhall conſtitute a ſhare, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each ſubſcription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public ſecurities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This proſpect of eſtabliſhing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is preſumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourſelves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itſelf may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any perſon delivering cotton at the works, ſhall receive an adequate return of cloth. The buſineſs will be conducted by ſkilful workmen, and under the ſuperintendance of a few of the moſt experienced members.

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

Purſuant to a Decree of James City court will be Sold on the premiſes at public auction, on Wedneſday the 15th of next month, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day

A TRACT OF

LAND,

ON the main road near Williamſburg, lately the property of Mr. JOHN CRAWLEY, deceaſed, whereon he lived; too well known it is preſumed to require any further diſcription; the quantity of land will be made known on the day of ſale, twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the

COMMISSIONERS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD FINCH, of Charles City county, are earneſtly requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible; and thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate may have them ſettled by applying to Robert Bentford living in Charles City or William Gathwright in Henrico, who are the Executors to the above eſtate.

March 23, 1789 (II)

The Friends of ROBERT CREW,

are reſpectfully informed that

THE SHIP

QUEEN OF FRANCE,

Will load at City-Point for London, and will take in tobacco to his addreſs at 35 ſhillings per hogſhead. Notes for tobacco left with Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT in Nanſemond; Meſſrs LOTT & HIGBEE in Richmond, or Mr. WILLIAM BARKSDALE in Peterſburg, will be duly attended to R Crew takes his paſſage in this ſhip and will ſail the firſt of May (3w J)

Peterſburg, March 16, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the twenty firſt day of November 1788.

JOHN BAIRD, PETER POYTHRESS and GRAY BRIGGS, } Plaintiffs.

Againſt

PETER WILLIAMS, Eſcheator for Prince George County, and WILLIAM M'WHANN, } Defendants.

THE defendant William M'Whann not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the brick church in the pariſh of Briſtol in the county of Prince George on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 26th day of Auguſt 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.

againſt

SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES COPLAND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant Samuel Holt do appear here on the third Thurſday in November next and anſwer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church door of the Pariſh of Weſtover, and county aforeſaid on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A Copy)

Teſte, J. MARSTON, D C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co Plaintiffs.

againſt

JOHN SULLINS & Wm. HOBSON Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counſel, It is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

GRAND LODGE.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1789

THE reſpective Lodges within this State, are requeſted to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on Tueſday the 28th of April, at the Maſon's Hall in this city.

(By the Grand Maſters command)

WILLIAM WADDILL, G. S.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax due thereon, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's eſtate, 400 acres—Samuel Webſter, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Iſaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fiſher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joſeph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Cheſterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binajah Thompſon, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's eſtate, 450—Wm. Barkſdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Phinehas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childreſs's eſtate, 40—Joſeph Benjamin, 105—John Bealch, 50—James Douglaſs, 150—George Douglaſs, 200—John Naſh, Cheſterfield, 150—Joſeph Calland, 200—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childreſs Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 300—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherſt, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperſon, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Roſs, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnſon's eſtate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webſter, 300—George Levoly, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpaſs, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Moſely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—Jonn Booth, 195 James Dilford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Jeſſe Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Joſeph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Dolland, 200—Edward Gibſon, 400—Nortly Gordon's eſtate, 400—Nehemiah Evitt, 90—William Cornet, 332—William Gates, 250—Henry Godſey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip Weſt, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnſon, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferiſs, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joſhua Hazlewood, 50.

☞ The ſale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole ſhall be ſold. JOHN BERNARD,

Sheriff of Buckingham.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 10, 1789.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, (two days ago) as runaways, a negro man and woman; the man calls himſelf James Wilſon, of a yelloviſh complexion, and Maria, a black woman, who he ſays is his wife, and is now big with child; when firſt taken up they ſaid they were free, and had a forged paſs, ſigned Alexander Sinclair—they now ſay they belong to Mr. John Carver, of Staunton, in Auguſta county, Their owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

*** In a former advertiſement publiſhed in this paper reſpecting two negroes being committed to the above jail, viz. James and Milley, from Culpepper county: Read their maſters name ASHER, inſtead of ASKER. They are ſtill in jail waiting for their owners to fetch them. J. C.

XV.

The neceſſity and manner of making air holes.

Every trench ſhould have an air hole, by which the fermentation of the roots may exhale. Without this precaution, the roots kept under ground will ſpoil and rot. The manner of making air holes is this; before any thing is put into the trench, fix in the middle of it a pole ſix or ſeven feet long, and two inches in diameter, or between ſix and ſeven inches round, then lay your roots in the trench forming them into a ridge, higheſt about the pole. When the trench is full, and the roots raiſed in the middle, half a foot above the level of the earth, then twiſt a hay-rope, of an inch thickneſs about the pole, taking care not to draw it too tight, then throw on your earth, and beat it down as mentioned before. When the trench is thus covered, and made into the form of a grave, then draw out the pole. The hay will remain in the hole, and through this, the exhalation occaſioned by the fermentation of the roots, will readily eſcape. After ſome days, the hole may be covered with a hollow tile, and when hard froſt comes on, it ſhould be covered with a flat ſtone.

XVI.

How to prepare the roots for feeding beaſts.

To induce beaſts of all kinds to eat theſe roots they ſhould be waſhed clean and cut in pieces. The inſtrument uſed for cutting them is made of a plate of iron a foot long and two inches broad, formed into the figure of an S. In the middle there is a ſocket about ſix inches long, in which is fitted a wooden handle about 3½ feet long. With this inſtrument the roots are eaſily cut in a trough kept for that purpoſe. A man can, in an hour, chop as many as will ſerve twelve oxen a whole day. Before the roots are thrown into a trough they ſhould be ſplit in quarters. It is of advantage to cut the roots very ſmall, cattle thereby receive more benefit from them.

XVII.

For feeding horned Cattle.

Prepared in the manner above directed, the roots may be given without any mixture to horned cattle and ſheep, eſpecially if they are for fattening. But if it be neceſſary to uſe œconomy in the conſumption of the roots, then a quarter or more of chopped hay or cut ſtraw may be mixed with them. It will be well to do this for the three or four firſt weeks for a lean beaſt which is put up for fattening; clover, ſain foin, luzerne, &c. are the beſt for this purpoſe. The Dutch cutting boxes will render this work light and eaſy.

XVIII.

For Horſes.

Horſes may be kept the whole winter on theſe roots by mixing them half and half with cut ſtraw or hay. Fed in this manner they will be fat, vigorous and ſleek But when put to continual hard labour, they ſhould have at times ſome grain.

Hogs will alſo eat the roots mixed with the waſh commonly given them. They fatten on them as well if not better than on patatoes.

XIX.

The daily allowance for different beaſts.

The quantity of roots given to different beaſts will depend on the quantity of dry forage given them in addition; for they ſhould every day have a little dry forage before they are watered. The quantity muſt be proportioned to the ſize and largeneſs of the beaſt. It ſhould alſo be proportioned to what the beaſt is deſigned for. Thoſe which are for keeping, ſhould have leſs than thoſe put up for fattening. As the ſize of the root is greater or ſmaller, according the goodneſs of the ſoil where they grew, the quantity cannot be determined by the number. Weight would be more certain, but every one has not conveniencies for weighing.

The Abbe then proceeds to ſay, that from 16000 roots planted in May, 1785, on two arpens of land, Heiderberg meaſure, which is about one Engliſh acre, he fed ſeven cows and three calves conſtantly with the leaves from the beginning of July to the 15th of November; and with the roots from the 20th of November to the ſummer following. The cows were fed twice a day, at each feeding with 16 or 18 pounds of roots mixed with one quarter as much cut ſtraw or hay Their milk was as good and as plentiful as in ſummer, and they were kept in excellent condition.

XX.

How to fatten Beaves.

I put up, ſays the Abbe, four very lean oxen for to fatten. They were fed twice a day each, with 20 pounds of roots mixed with five pounds of cut hay of the firſt or ſecond crop. In about a month, by the advice of a ſenſible farmer, I withdrew the hay and ſubſtituted 6 pounds of roots inſtead of it. They were then fed two months with roots only, and then were ſufficiently fat to be ſold. They always eat their food greedily becauſe it is tender. I found it beſt to feed both oxen and cows two or three times a day; that they fatten the faſter for it, and that nothing is waſted or loſt, which is not the caſe when they have it all at once. From this it is eaſy to calculate how many roots are neceſſary to keep a cow or fatten an ox. It commonly requires four months to fatten an ox on other food, but with theſe roots or with the leaves they will fatten in three.

XXI.

The quantity that may be raiſed from an acre.

An Engliſh acre contains 160 perches, each perch 16½ feet ſquare, and each foot 12 inches ſquare, may be divided into 18,600 ſquares of 18 inches diameter. However, making abatement, let us ſuppoſe 16, or even 15 thouſand, if the land be even of an indifferent quality; it is eaſy to conceive what an immenſe quantity of wholeſome nutriment may be raiſed off an acre, and much more if the ſoil be ſuitable and a little manure added.

XXII.

Advantages of this culture.

Beſides the advantages already mentioned, the Scarcity root has this in its favour, that it is a ſure crop not ſubject to the uncertainties of the ſeaſon, it ſupplies plenty of food for horſes and cattle which are houſed, and thereby provides a plentiful ſupply of dung, which is indiſpenſably neceſſary in agriculture; it will keep down the price of other forage, and enable the farmer to encreaſe his ſtock, and thereby encreaſe the profits of a farm.

XXIII.

How to raiſe calves weaned at 12 days old.

The ſcarcity of forage often obliging farmers to kill their calves, it is important for them to be informed that by the uſe of this root, they may wean their calves ten or twelve days old, and with a little care and trouble rear them in the following manner:

When the calves are three days old, they ſhould be preſented every day with a little milk, luke warm, in a wooden veſſel; no matter whether they drink it at firſt or not, it is ſufficient if they wet their lips with it In eight or ten days they will come to drink it; they ſhould then be weaned, but the whole milk of the dam ſhould be given to each calf, morning and evening, for three or four days; at noon, inſtead of milk, they ſhould be preſented with luke warm water, ſprinkled with a little flour. When they are twelve days old, they ſhould not any more have pure milk night and morning, but only luke-warm water, mixed with bran and a little milk. This ſhould be continued for four or five days, proceeding as follows: On the fourth day preſent to each calf, from time to time, a little bran; when it begins to lick it, then put before it a handful of bran, and continue this for twelve days, by which time it will learn to eat The food ſhould be put in a proper place, which ſhould be cleaned well every time freſh food is put in. After theſe twelve days, give them every day, three times a day, Scarcity leaves, chopped and mixed with one third bran, and twice a day whitened water to drink If it be winter the roots will ſupply the place of leaves. When the calf is four or five weeks old, the bran may be withdrawn, and cut hay or ſtraw ſubſtituted in its ſtead, mixed with an equal quantity of roots or leaves. Whatever the calf leaves ſhould be removed, and it ſhould always be ſerved with freſh provender to prevent diſguſt. In this manner the Abbe ſays, he has found by experience that calves may be very well raiſed.

A SONG, for St. PATRICK'S DAY.

Tune—Cheer up my Lads.

I.

COME cheer up your hearts brave Americans all,
Saint Patrick invites you, attend to his call;
He comes once a year, 'tis the ſeventeenth of March,
The ſons of your Patrick wont leave you in the lurch.

CHORUS.

Then on with your ſhamaracks, my ſons boldly ſtand,
Forward, ſtill forward, be the word of command;
Attend to your orders, chace ſtrife far away,
And join brave St. Tammany on the firſt of May.

II.

Remember what laurels ſurround your bright arms,
The ſons of old Patrick never feard alarms;
Now fame with her trumpet ſounds loud in the rear,
"The battle is won" and we hail the new year.

III.

St. David and Andrew, and likewiſe St. George,
All join in the chorus, my lads clean your ſwords;
Alſo Dennis and James do as brothers agree,
And Germania's ſons here ſalute liberty.

IV.

See WASHINGTON comes with glory and fame!
Three cheers, my brave boys to his wonderful name;
And three times three glaſſes we'll drink at the board,
There's wiſdom and ſafety ſtill found in the word.

On the Return of SPRING.

ALONG yon meadow ſhall we ſtray,
Or preſs yon water ſide,
Where many a flowret bloſſoms gay,
And ſongſters ſweet abide?
Now while the roſy boſom'd Spring
Her young attendants wake to ſing;
And while the riſing ſun diſplays
Emboſom'd in a dewy ſhower,
Many a vernal wreath and flower
Unfolding to his rays.

Ah me! how ſoon the orient beams
Of morning fled away!
Ah me! how ſoon theſe tranſient gleams
Foretell the darkſome day!
Even now the ſky begins to lower,
Anon deſcends the fleecy ſhower;
Yet ſhelter'd in this woody dale
The daiſy pide, and early roſe,
Unſeen their blooming hues diſcloſe
To the ſoft balmy gale.

So while we rove the vale of woe,
Bewilder'd in each way,
O may our boſoms ever glow
With bland Affection's ray!
Then tho' the blaſts or care ariſe,
Or Envy cloud our cheerful ſkies,
'Neath friendſhip's ſhade we'll joyous roam;
Or hand in hand the ſtorm defy,
Undaunted, till in yonder ſky,
We gain our heav'nly home.

ANECDOTE

Of a Royal Viſit to Briſtol, in the Reign of Queen Anne.

PRINCE GEORGE of Denmark, the nominal King, conſort to Queen Anne, in paſſing through that city, appeared on the exchange attended only by one gentleman, a military officer, and remained there till the merchants had pretty generally withdrawn, not one of them having ſufficient reſolution to ſpeak to him, as perhaps they might not be prepared to aſk ſuch a gueſt to their houſes. But this was not the caſe with all who ſaw him; for a perſon, whoſe name was John Duddleſtone, a bodice-maker, who lived at or near where Mr. J. R. Lucas now lives, in Corner-ſtreet, went up, and aſked him if he was not the huſband of the Queen, who informed him he was. J. Duddleſtone told him he had obſerved with a good deal of concern, that none of the merchants had invited him home to dinner, telling him, he did not apprehend it was for want of love to the Queen or to him, but becauſe they did not conſider themſelves prepared to entertain ſo great a man; but he was aſhamed to think of his dining at an inn, and requeſted him to go and dine with him; and bring the gentleman along with him, informing him, that he had a piece of good beef and plumb pudding, and ale of his dame's own brewing. The Prince admired the loyalty of the man; and, though he had beſpoke a dinner at the white Lion, went with him: and when they got to the houſe, Duddleſtone call'd his wife, who was up ſtairs deſiring her to put on a clean apron and come down, for the Queen's huſband and another gentleman were come to dine with them. She accordingly came down with a clean blue apron, and was immediately ſaluted by the Prince. In the courſe of the dinner, the Prince aſked him, if ever he went to London. He ſaid, that ſince the ladies had worn ſtays inſtead of bodices, he ſometimes went to buy whale bone;—whereupon the Prince deſired him to take his wife with him when he went again, at the ſame time giving him a card to facilitate his introduction to him at Court. In the courſe of a little time he took his wife behind him to London, and with the aſſiſtance of the card, found eaſy admittance to the Prince, and by him they were introduced to the Queen, who invited them to an approaching public dinner, informing them they muſt have new clothes for the occaſion, allowing them to chooſe for themſelves: So they each choſe purple velvet, ſuch as the Prince had on, which was accordingly provided for them; and in that dreſs they were introduced by the Queen herſelf as the moſt loyal perſons in the city of Briſtol, and the only one in that city who had invited the Prince, her huſband, to their houſe; and after the entertainment, the Queen, deſiring him to kneel, laid a ſword on his head, and to uſe Lady Duddleſtone's own words, ſaid to him, "Ston up, Sir Jan." He was offered money, or a place under government, but he did not chooſe to accept of either, informing the Queen that he had fifty pounds out at uſe, and he apprehended that the number of people he ſaw about her muſt be very expenſive. The Queen, however made Lady Duddleſtone a preſent of her gold watch from her ſide, which my Lady conſidered as no ſmall ornament when ſhe went to market, ſuſpended over a blue apron.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

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